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Mr. Douglas has arrived at his conclusions differ from those used by me? On pp. 67, 68 cited by Mr. Douglas there are two statistical tables in which the occupations of the immigrants are compared for the half-century, 1861-1910, by decennial periods. It appears that skilled workers constituted 24 per cent. in 1861-1870, 23.1 per cent. in 1871-1880, and a fraction over 20 per cent. from 1881 to 1910, whereas unskilled laborers and farm help combined constituted between 51 per cent. and 57.9 per cent. of all immigrants with occupations.

Mr. Douglas, on the other hand, confined himself to two periods within the same half-century, viz., 1871-1882 and 1899-1909, and found that "skilled workers comprised 22.9 per cent. of the immigrants from the countries from Northwestern Europe, 18.1 per cent. of those from South-eastern." But he considers the difference "not decisive."

Mr. Douglas' discovery encourages me to hope that if other "impartial students" will with the same painstaking efforts recompute some of the statistical tables contained in my book they may concur in his statement that "some of the prejudice against the newer races has not been wholly absent from some of the writings upon American immigration problems."

ISAAC A. HOURWICH.

RESOLUTION OF THE CASUALTY ACTUARIAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

At a meeting of this Society, held in New York City, May 23, 1919, the following resolution drawn by a special committee appointed by the President of the Society, upon recommendation of the regular Committee on 1920 Census, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: The published results of the forthcoming Census of population, of manufactures, mines, quarries and forestry in the United States, as authorized by the bill enabling the Fourteenth and Subsequent Censuses, will materially advance casualty insurance science, and will help especially to solve numerous rate-making and administrative problems in that science.

Therefore be it unanimously resolved by the Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society of America that—

1. The statistics of classified wages in the Census of manufactures, mines, quarries and forestry be tabulated to show for the principal industries in the several states the number of employees by one-dollar weekly-wage groups up to thirty-five dollars, and by five-dollar wage-groups thereafter.

2. The statistics of the occupations of the population be classified and tabulated to show in principal states the number of persons in the important specific occupation classes of each significant industry of each State.

3. The classification of "external causes" of death in the International List of Causes of Death, Second Decennial Revision, 1909, be amended to show, in its application to the annual statistics of mortality in the Regis-

tration Area for Deaths, the number of accidental deaths due to (a) domestic hazard, (b) industrial or occupational hazard, (c) public liability hazard and (d) unknown or unspecified hazard, and that such deaths be tabulated by sex and age classes.

4. The statistics of diseases and accidents under treatment in a representative number of hospitals or other institutions be collected by the United States Public Health Service in accordance with an approved, uniform nomenclature and classification of such diseases and accidents, and through voluntary coöperative arrangement between the United States Public Health Service and the several hospitals or other reporting institutions. It is recommended that workmen's compensation and occupational disease cases under treatment be so specified, and the data shown for sex, age, duration of disability and for other items which are in the opinion of the United States Public Health Service of sufficient economic and social importance to warrant tabulation and publication. It is suggested, furthermore, that the data for injuries show not only the means of injury, but also the nature of the injury, *i. e.*, fractures by parts affected, various classes of wounds, infections following injury, etc.

Furthermore be it resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Director of the Census, to the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, to the Chairman of the Census Committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

CASUALTY ACTUARIAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Special Committee on Resolutions:

W. H. BURHOP (Chairman),
FREDERICK S. CRUM,
LEONARD D. HATCH,
GEORGE D. MOORE,
EDWIN W. KOPF.